

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 10 CENTS A WEEK, 30 CENTS A MONTH, \$3 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$6 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.
THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.
OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

Advertising Rates.
Situations, Wants, and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven times).
Display Advertisements—For each line, one insertion, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion, 40 cents; one week, \$5.00; one month, \$15.00; one year, \$45.00.
Obituary notices, in prose or verse, 10 cents per line. Notices of births, marriages, deaths and funerals, 50 cents each. Local notices, 10 cents per line.
Yearly advertisements are limited to their own immediate business (all matter to be unobjectionable), and their contracts do not include Wants, To Let, For Sale, etc.
Discounts—On two lines or more one month and over, 10 per cent; on four lines or more, one month and over, 15 per cent.

Notes.
We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Aluminum has proved a failure in the Yarrow torpedo boat built about a year ago for the French Government. Water has so corroded the metal that it can be penetrated with slight pressure. M. Moissan finds that the corrosion is due to a slight impurity in the aluminum, each of the samples examined by him containing a minute percentage of sodium.

Cripple Creek will produce more gold in the next twenty years than any camp ever known, says an enthusiast. Leadville has produced over \$100,000,000 in the last seventeen years. When they have been mining seventeen years at Cripple Creek it is safe to say, says the enthusiast, that camp will have produced over \$500,000,000. Moral: Buy Cripple Creek mining stocks and pay assessments on them.

A San Francisco woman is suing her sister for \$250,000 for "services rendered" in promoting the successful marriage of the latter. In her bill of particulars the plaintiff specifies that she "interviewed" the prospective bridegroom in respect to the engagement between him and her sister, and "solicited" him to keep, fulfill and perform said contract, and that the interview was had at her sister's request.

It has been discovered that the boys in the Lyman school at Westboro, Massachusetts, a charitable institution, go barefooted indoors, summer and winter. The explanation is that this is part of their physical training, and toughens them; that the school cottages are steam-heated, so that no danger to health is involved; and that the heavy boots which the boys wear outdoors and in the shops would be out of place on the polished hardwood floors.

The London local government board has a rule forbidding the poor people in work-houses to have food served to them twice over and as a consequence the managers are much perplexed to know what to do with their stale bread. A regular ration is allowed each inmate, which is not always consumed, and in this way great quantities accumulate. The guardians of some of the institutions are seriously considering the plan of putting the surplus in a basket outside the gates for free distribution of what they are forbidden to use within.

Some interesting experiments have recently been carried out by the German war office to determine the injurious effect on soldiers carrying heavy loads for long distances. It was found that for an ordinary man a weight not exceeding forty-eight pounds could be carried for twenty-five miles if the temperature did not exceed 60 degrees without any injurious effects, even when continued for a number of days. If, however, the temperature is 10 degrees higher, the same load has a temporary effect on the organisms. A load of sixty-eight pounds, it was found, could not be carried twenty-five miles without danger of serious injury. A weight of sixty pounds, it was decided, was the maximum weight which an ordinary man could carry twenty-five miles a day on several consecutive days.

If the statement made by a party of Lake capitalists and navigators is true the question of giving the Great Lakes a higher level is of much more importance than the Chicago Drainage Canal officials have led the public to think it is. While the army engineers who reported on the probable effect of the drainage canal said that the amount of water which would be taken out of Lake Michigan by that channel would lower the level of that lake a few inches, and in the other parts below Lake Superior would necessitate that vessels be laden accordingly, these gentlemen who are now in Washington assert that something must be done to stop the sinking of the surface levels, whether or not the drainage canal is built. They affirm that the water of Lake Huron, for example, is now five feet lower than it was in 1833, and that it has dropped nine inches in the last fifteen months.

The St. Louis Republic says that everybody in Kansas is buying corn. Bankers, speculators, grain buyers, merchants, farmers, editors and others who

can scrape together a few dollars are putting it into a pot with their neighbors and buying corn with it. Empty railroad cars are standing idle all over the State. The railroads are not complaining, for they know they will get the business some time. Very little corn is shipping out of the State. In the towns along the lines of railways a new corncrib may be seen at the rear of nearly every home. Men and women who can raise a few dollars are combining their capital and buying corn. The lumber companies are building cribs out of common fencing and storing away last year's crop. Lumbermen have sold great quantities of common fencing for corncribs. There isn't an editor in the State that isn't taking corn on subscription, and each has his corncrib well filled. It is estimated that of the 200,000,000 bushels of corn raised in Kansas last year not more than 10 per cent. has been shipped out of the State. The people will not sell it for 15 and 20 cents a bushel if they can hold it and get through the winter.

ONE WHO ANSWERED.
A good many preachers in the fervor and foolishness of preaching ask their congregations questions to which they do not really expect answers. For instance, when a preacher asks his congregation, "Are you honest in business?" "Do you love your neighbor's wife better than you love your neighbor?" "Do you remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" "Do you tell the truth when a lie will answer your purpose?" he does not expect to hear any reply, and he would be greatly surprised if he should. His idea is by asking such questions to sharply impress his hearers and perhaps get them to admit to themselves that they are not all they should be. Some who have heard such questions asked have thought what a stir there would be if they should be promptly, truthfully and openly answered, and have wondered what the preacher would say or do when he found his questions being so answered. That the situation would be interesting is shown by something that happened at a watch-night service at St. Paul's Church, Brixton, England. The vicar, the Rev. Carnegie Brown, was preaching a sermon on the Prodigal Son, in the course of which he said: "Last year some people came to watch-night service from a neighboring public-house, and some of them were drunk. Is there any one here like that to-night?" "Yes," said a respectable-looking man seated in the aisle, "I'm here, and I'm drunk." The effect on the congregation was electrical. The preacher was startled for a moment, but, after saying, "Poor fellow, poor fellow," proceeded with his discourse. "I tell you I'm drunk," said the intruder. "Hold your tongue," said the vicar. "I am speaking now, and must not be interrupted."

That preacher got an honest answer to his question, but he hardly knew what to do with it. However, as there is no danger that such accidents will be of frequent occurrence, preachers can safely continue to pertinently and impudently question their hearers.

THE DAVIS MONROE DOCTRINE.
If the Davis resolution favorably reported yesterday to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations is adopted there will thereafter be no doubt what the Monroe doctrine means. This resolution declares that the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents, or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace and safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretension of right, in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and as an interference which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

This is plain enough and comprehensive enough to suit the most ardent upholder of the Monroe doctrine. Of course it will be charged that this resolution is an attempt of the Republicans to get ahead of the Democrats and an attempt of Senator Davis to start a presidential boom for himself. But as the President's declaration was called an attempt to get ahead of the Republicans and an attempt of the President to make his calling for a third term sure honors will be easy.

A "NATIONAL" CASE.
Some of the inhabitants of New Haven who are interested in "national" building and loan associations will be interested in a case which was recently decided by Judge Edwards, of Louisville, Kentucky. The defendant corporation in this case has its headquarters in Washington. On December 4, 1890, it loaned to a Louisville resident \$1,000, for the payment of which he delivered his note for \$2,000, secured by a mort-

gage, the money to be paid in installments. Among the agreements was one to the effect that at any time after two years from the date the amount paid in in monthly deposits, with 6 per cent. annual interest thereon, might be withdrawn upon surrender of the certificate. Notwithstanding this provision, several applications of the plaintiff to withdraw were disregarded. He then appealed to the court, stating that he had paid the defendant a greater sum, in installments, etc., than the debt of \$1,000 due with interest at 6 per cent. from December 4, 1890, that the note had been fully paid, and the lien on the property satisfied. The company answered that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount paid in after the first quarter, less five cents per share per month. He had not, it was alleged, paid off the note, but was entitled to a credit of \$773.13 upon it. Judge Edwards held that the plaintiff under the Kentucky law was entitled to credit for all payments, with interest; nor is there any law under which the defendant had any right to forfeit any part of the payments made by plaintiff to it. The plaintiff was held to have paid his debt in full, and to have satisfied the mortgage.

FASHION NOTES.
One Opponent Won Over.
The fancy waist is said to be gone by, but it isn't. The fishu enters into its plan and the newest ones are hardly anything more than fishu and sleeves. The latter spreads all over the front and extends over the sleeves, the ends in front pass beneath the belt to appear below it, and the point in the back does likewise. There is the effect of having just carelessly adjusted the fishu, but it is all pretence for it is part and parcel of the bodice, and does not come off except with the bodice. These fishus are being especially woven with the center of net, the ruffles at the edge all one with the center and of hand-woven lace, but the fishu made at home and not costing half as much looks about as



well. Fishus are also made of light silk that last fresh and pretty longer than muslin ones. Especially pretty ones are made of white silk that washes even better than muslin. The silk is hem-stitched for finish, and the ivory white is as becoming as the delicacy of muslin to many.
To return to the fancy waist that will not down, it should be said that for a time the abundance of princess models threatened its long reign as much as any one thing. But now even the designers of princess dresses give up the fight, to judge by such examples of their output as the one sketched here, for the body part of this one has all the elaboration of a fancy waist. Green and black novelty suitings were employed in this instance, the dress fastening invisibly at the side. It had a square yoke back and front of black acordeon pleated silk bordered with narrow jet galoon and trimmed with the same along the shoulder seams. Then the front showed two points of fine old culture, the bodice and collar, more prosperous than that at San Gabriel, a few miles east of the young metropolis.

OUT.
Jack—I proposed to May last night. Tom—How did you come out? Jack—Head first.—Town Topics.
Bryce—Algernon Fitz Sappy is one of those fellows who has more money than brains, isn't he? Knows—Yes, and he is poor, too.—Life's Calendar.
Politeness costs a man a great deal more than it costs a woman. With the former it often means a dollar, and with the latter a smile.—Aitchison Globe.
A man is always proud of his children who are large for their age except when he is trying to pass them on half fare tickets on the cars.—Aitchison Globe.
Fraulein Mabel (to her young man)—But now you must ask papa for his consent. Young man (very shy)—Oh, certainly! Your papa—has—I hope a telephone—at his office?—Ueber Land und Meer.

"There's one satisfaction," said the fine de siele girl, "in being the recipient of attentions from a titled foreigner. What is that?" "You know that when he proposes he means business."—Washington Star.
Watts—Did you try the hot water cure for your cold? Potts—Yes. It is simply great, too. You see I mixed it with a little whiskey and lemon, and I never had anything slip down so easy.—Indianapolis Journal.

Editor—Well, did you interview Mrs. Twaddle, of the Woman's Rights Club? Reporter—I saw her, and she said she had nothing to say. Editor—Well, squeeze it down into a column; we're crowded to-day.—Yonkers Statesman.
Wife—Why do the friends of Sanchez say that he is such a jelly fellow? Husband—Because he is always pleasant and good tempered; he is very obliging, spends his money freely, and neglects his family to a shameful extent.—Mons Calpe.

Young Man (very thin and very long)—I am going to a masquerade party and I don't want character to assume. Old

Man (very thick and very short)—Chalk your head and go as a billiard cue.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Oldcrank—You say your lover is a society young man? Jollier—Oh, yes. He's out every day on a "tallow-ho" coach. "You mean a 'tally-ho' coach." "Yes, I guess so. He peddles oleomargarine."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Their First Thanksgiving at Home.—Mr. Newbryde (attempting to carve the turkey)—Good, heavens, Mary! what have you stuffed this turkey with? Mrs. Newbryde (with dignity)—Why, with oysters, as you told me. Mr. Newbryde (again trying to force his knife through)—But it feels like rocks or stones. Mrs. Newbryde—Oh, you crumb! That is the oyster shells. You all ways told me the only way you liked oysters was in the shells.—Puck.

ORANGES IN THESE MARKETS.

Formerly a Luxury, Now Almost a Necessity—Some California Varieties.
(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The orange, formerly a luxury of the sick room and of the holiday season, is rapidly becoming a staple in the growing variety of fruit that supplies comfortable homes. This is partly due to the improvement in the orange itself since its production in the United States, but more largely to the growing consumption of all fruits as their toothsome, healthful qualities are generally realized. Florida has been the chief source of the American supply, and it is estimated that she had five million boxes of oranges on her trees when last season's frost substantially destroyed the growing crop and seriously crippled the trees themselves. While the real damage has proved less wholesale than was at first supposed, it has temporarily dethroned Florida from her control of the orange market, and directed attention to the supply of southern California, hitherto Florida's only noticeable rival in the home production.

The Washington navel especially, in whose development and supply Riverside and vicinity have borne such conspicuous part, needs only favorable production to win speedy and profitable favor. But Riverside, though raising fruit products of \$1,500,000 to \$2,600,000 annually, is but in the infancy of her orange output. The official report to the state comptroller for 1894 returned 376,452 orange trees in bearing in the Riverside district, and 639,035 young orange trees not yet in bearing. Still, while now growing and packing over a third of California's 1,800,000 boxes of oranges, Riverside is being encircled by a galaxy of younger orange towns like South Riverside, Ontario, Pomona, Colton, Highland and Redlands, which are fast making a name and reputation of their own in the market. Ontario alone set 1,400 acres to oranges last year, besides 500 acres to lemons and 8,100 acres to deciduous fruits.

It is a far cry from the original home of the orange, in India, till it has finally circled the globe in southern California, but it has been reserved for our own century to see the golden spheres make a considerable article of commerce, so that hardly a country grocer but has the orange in its list of merchandise. The Romans, with all their wide conquests and numerous and expensive luxuries, do not seem to have been acquainted with the orange. The Arabs, fired by the fanaticism of Mohammed, have the honor of bringing the orange from their conquered provinces in India to their Mediterranean empire. The year 925 is given by an Arabian writer as the date of this valuable addition to the fruits of the western world, and he quaintly adds: "One knew it not before, but it lost much of its sweet odor and fine color which it had in India, because it had not the same climate, soil and all that which is peculiar to that country." As conquest brought the orange to the Holy Land, the bloody, expensive crusades, fruitless in many respects, scattered it, with the apple and other fruits of Palestine, throughout Europe. The monks of that age, preserving so much to literature and agriculture, included the orange among the exotics that graced the courts of their monasteries, and when their successors accompanied the Spanish explorers and merciless tyrants they soon planted the orange wherever they established themselves in the New World.

None of these missions scattered the orange in California more prosperous than that at San Gabriel, a few miles east of the young metropolis.

The navel orange is merely an effort of nature to produce twin oranges, but one of the twins aborted, merely surviving as a protuberance in the blossom end of the orange, a little kernel enveloped in the skin which closely resembles the human navel in appearance. The tree itself is semi-dwarf and has a few small thorns. When some of these oranges were exhibited in the spring of 1873 their beautiful color, peculiar form and excellent quality attracted immediate attention and stimulated their production. The poor returns from the seedling oranges, the original orange raised from the seed, during the past season have still further stimulated navel production, so that many Riverside seedling groves have been cut back and grafted or budded with navel stock.

The navel orange is smooth, of golden bronze tint, fine texture and satin skin, while its flavor is delicious, and it has the additional advantage of having few or no seeds. When the new orange gave Riverside the palm over Florida at the Exposition at New Orleans in 1885, the future of the navel orange was secure, though its fame is not even yet at its zenith. The first Riverside grove budded from Mrs. Tibbets' Washington tree was B. B. Barney's Sunnyside ranch, the fruit from whose nineteen acres, not all navel, however, sold for nearly ten thousand dollars on the trees this year.

The navel orange has come to stay, and is now so widely grown that it will soon comprise the greater part of California's shipment, taking the place of the seedling, which, though grown on a larger tree, is much smaller in size than the navel, though the seedling trees make up in number of oranges for what they lack in size. The navel is the earliest orange to ripen, the earliest specimens supplying the Christmas market, though it is not at its prime for toothsome eating before March.

The varieties of oranges are increasingly numerous, but the highest price is not secured by the navel. The blood, a sport or freak from the Mediterranean countries, has that distinction. The reddish color of the pulp gives its name, and the fact that it is not extensively raised, accounts for its high price. The St. Michael, a favorite orange, was de-

veloped from the Azores, but the Mediterranean sweet is a fanciful name given a very desirable orange that ripens later, has a delicate flavor and is nearly seedless. It originated from nameless trees secured from a Rochester, N. Y., nursery in 1870 by Thomas A. Geary. Among promising new varieties of the orange is the Tardiff, a Mediterranean variety that promises much, since it can be kept upon the market when other kinds of oranges are gone, being marketable from May to Christmas, when the orange season begins its new year.

The Depth of the Ocean.
By slow degrees we are getting to know the contour of the sea bottom as well as we do that of the surface of the land, but it cannot be said that we have found the deepest water on the earth. Depths of 15,000 to 27,356 feet have been reached in the North Atlantic from time to time, and one of 27,930 feet was discovered in the North Pacific off the eastern coast of Japan, where there is a remarkable gulf or depression. All these measurements have, however, been outstripped by one recently taken south of the Friendly Isles, in the Pacific, by H. M. S. Penguin. A depth of 29,496 feet had been marked when the sounding wire gave out before the lead had reached the bottom. A fresh sounding will therefore have to be made before we can tell the full depth of water at this spot.—Public Opinion.

It was not till Riverside proved its profitability that orange culture became general in southern California, and in 1882 Luis Ribidoux, whose sheep ranged over Riverside's barren acres, went before the county supervisors and declined to pay any more taxes on that part of his ranch, which he pronounced "utterly worthless." Yankee ingenuity and industry have since brought water upon this same worthless land, and, as already stated, it now markets fruit products, chiefly oranges, with a cash value of between one and two million dollars. Riverside's first orange trees were planted by Dr. Shugart, March 1, 1871, and it cost twenty-five cents a barrel for hauling water to keep them alive, as the first irrigating canal was not finished until some months later. The Agricultural Department at Washington imported several orange trees from Bahia, Brazil, in 1873, and a couple of orange trees, budded from the Brazilian stock, were sent to Mrs. L. C. Tibbets of Riverside, from which sprang the famous Washington navel, the main source of Riverside's widespread reputation as an orange city.

Chase & Company.
LADIES' and MEN'S UMBRELLAS,
In choice Natural and Fancy handles, NOT to be found everywhere. The Silks are the Best and the prices Right.
New Haven House B'dg.
63 CENTER STREET, NEW HAVEN.
Sommers.
IMPORTING TAILOR.

You may Snap your Fingers at Dyspepsia.

LOOK to the kitchen for the remedy. Eat freely three times a day bread, hot biscuit, hot cakes, made light and sweet with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, stop yeast bread, use meat sparingly, take plenty of air and exercise, and you may snap your fingers at Indigestion. There is a quality in ROYAL BAKING POWDER, coming from the purity and wholesomeness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of ROYAL has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they are accordingly earnest in its praise, especially recommending it in the preparation of food for those of delicate digestion. Alum baking powders cause indigestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

of Los Angeles, and here Father Tomas Sanchez planted the first orange seed, said to have been brought from San Rafael, in Lower California. Happily the mission buildings at San Gabriel are still in a fair state of preservation, for the early monks had hundreds of Indian converts in their employ, storing silver which they got by raising and shipping wheat to Mexico and hides to Boston, not to mention their wings and immense flocks of sheep.

Father Tomas enclosed his prized orange trees with a high adobe wall, and a generation later Don Luis Vignes removed thirty-five of them to an exotic garden he was planting at Los Angeles. It was reserved for a German settler of Los Angeles, however, William Wolf-skill, to plant California's first orange grove in 1841 as a business speculation. Vineyards were then paying handsome prices in three or four years after they were planted, and their owners scoffed at Wolf-skill for raising an untitled fruit which required longer time to reach profitable fruitfulness. German pluck triumphed, as it has so often in other fields, and Wolf-skill, adding to his orange grove by buying a nursery planted with seed from Central America and the Sandwich Islands, lived to sell his last crop, from about twenty-eight acres, for twenty-five thousand dollars. Insect pests subsequently checked the orange product for some years, and it is said that in 1862 there were only twenty-five thousand orange trees in California, two-thirds of which were on the Wolf-skill property, now swallowed up by the main Southern Pacific station and residence lots.

It was not till Riverside proved its profitability that orange culture became general in southern California, and in 1882 Luis Ribidoux, whose sheep ranged over Riverside's barren acres, went before the county supervisors and declined to pay any more taxes on that part of his ranch, which he pronounced "utterly worthless." Yankee ingenuity and industry have since brought water upon this same worthless land, and, as already stated, it now markets fruit products, chiefly oranges, with a cash value of between one and two million dollars. Riverside's first orange trees were planted by Dr. Shugart, March 1, 1871, and it cost twenty-five cents a barrel for hauling water to keep them alive, as the first irrigating canal was not finished until some months later. The Agricultural Department at Washington imported several orange trees from Bahia, Brazil, in 1873, and a couple of orange trees, budded from the Brazilian stock, were sent to Mrs. L. C. Tibbets of Riverside, from which sprang the famous Washington navel, the main source of Riverside's widespread reputation as an orange city.

The navel orange is merely an effort of nature to produce twin oranges, but one of the twins aborted, merely surviving as a protuberance in the blossom end of the orange, a little kernel enveloped in the skin which closely resembles the human navel in appearance. The tree itself is semi-dwarf and has a few small thorns. When some of these oranges were exhibited in the spring of 1873 their beautiful color, peculiar form and excellent quality attracted immediate attention and stimulated their production. The poor returns from the seedling oranges, the original orange raised from the seed, during the past season have still further stimulated navel production, so that many Riverside seedling groves have been cut back and grafted or budded with navel stock.

The navel orange is smooth, of golden bronze tint, fine texture and satin skin, while its flavor is delicious, and it has the additional advantage of having few or no seeds. When the new orange gave Riverside the palm over Florida at the Exposition at New Orleans in 1885, the future of the navel orange was secure, though its fame is not even yet at its zenith. The first Riverside grove budded from Mrs. Tibbets' Washington tree was B. B. Barney's Sunnyside ranch, the fruit from whose nineteen acres, not all navel, however, sold for nearly ten thousand dollars on the trees this year.

The varieties of oranges are increasingly numerous, but the highest price is not secured by the navel. The blood, a sport or freak from the Mediterranean countries, has that distinction. The reddish color of the pulp gives its name, and the fact that it is not extensively raised, accounts for its high price. The St. Michael, a favorite orange, was de-

veloped from the Azores, but the Mediterranean sweet is a fanciful name given a very desirable orange that ripens later, has a delicate flavor and is nearly seedless. It originated from nameless trees secured from a Rochester, N. Y., nursery in 1870 by Thomas A. Geary. Among promising new varieties of the orange is the Tardiff, a Mediterranean variety that promises much, since it can be kept upon the market when other kinds of oranges are gone, being marketable from May to Christmas, when the orange season begins its new year.

They will never be so cheap as at the present time.
THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO.,
100 to 106 Orange Street.
Open Saturday evenings.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.
F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

Don't miss the Feather-bone

Demonstration. You will be delighted.

Silks

from the ancient looms of Old Japan, pretty washable Silks, 25c yd.

Had some Printed

Indias for Gowns 29c

Fancy Scotch

Plaid Dresses

for girls, 4, 6 and 8 years, \$1.98

10, 12 and 14 years, \$2.29

You will buy, if you have a girl, West Store, Second Floor, Front

To emphasize the merits of our Art Department, we will give you

F. M. Brown & Co.

With These

A pretty Carpet, and contentment and happiness is assured.

We will Make, Lay and furnish Lining

FREE!

For any new Spring CARPET bought here this month.

That saves you about 15c a yard at once, besides our prices are least anyway.

Bring this ad, and see the lovely new colorings and patterns.

Cash or Easy Payments.

P. J. KELLY & CO.,

Grand Ave., Church street.

Who is your Dentist?



There is scarcely a thing for which you pay money that should call for more careful consideration than the matter of getting a set of teeth fitted to your mouth. A wise and judicious selection means comfort, confidence, and, when you consult the mirror, extreme satisfaction. DR. GIDNEY, an expert of long experience, charges no more than others. 797 Chapel Street

New Haven Cremation Society. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ERNEST FASCH, Sec'y,

134 Chestnut Street, —OR— FRANK A. HERMAN, Sec'y,

505 Howard Avenue.